UNDER A SKY OF RED

Republicans and Sound Money Railroaders Let Loose Their Enthusiasm Saturday.

WHEELING NEVER BEFORE SAW SUCH A FINE PARADE

As This One, in Which Five Thousand Men Participated--Made a Handsome Appearance.

PRESIDENTS J. K. COWEN AND W. A. LYNCH ADDRESSED

A Large Audience in the Wheeling Park Casine in the Afternoon, It was Made Up Entirely of Sound Money Railroaders-Mr. Cowen's Speech was a Magnificent liffort-He Came Oat For McKinley and a Vote That Counts-Remarkable Provisions of a Certain Contract-Mr. Lynch-Makes an Able Address on the Issues of the Campaign-The Parade Witnessed by a Crowd That Numbered at Least 30,000-The Uniformed Clubs Re ceived With Enthusiasm.

Saturday was a day that will be remembered by all who took part in it in either of the two demonstrations in the cause of a sound money, and something of their glories will go down to the next generation, for it was, taken together, the greatest demonstration ever made in twest Virginia.

From 11 o'clock in the morning until late in the afternoon special trains brought the visiting delegations to town from the three great states of West Virginia. Pennsylvania and Ohio, all of which will cast their electoral votes for the champion of sound money and a earn it, on Tuesday of next The first trains brought the delof sound money rallroaders, who came to attend the demonstration of The attendance was fully up to ex-

ing of the sound money railroaders he Wheeling park Casino, where-nificent addresses were made by magnificent addresses were made by Presidents Cowen and Lynch. The en-thusiasm with which the speeches were received, showed that the railroaders are fully alive to the extent of the calamity that will overtake the railroad companies as well as the rest of the business world, in the event of the success of Bryanism. That their ballots will be cast against the "Boy Orator" there is no

The description of the record-break ing street demonstration of the evening made by the Republican clubs and the sound money rullroaders, is found on an other page. Everybody agrees tha Wheeling never saw anything like it be

A NOTABLE MEETING

Was That in the Wheeling Park Casino Transportation Arrangements were In adequate-Two Magnificent Specches.

tion that was under the auspices of the Railroad Men's Gold club, of Wheeling district-the visit here of sound money rallroaders from all parts of West Virginia, eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania—was handled by that organization in good style. The number of visiting railroaders in the city was estimated by the club officials at 4,000. Of that number, however, probably not more than one-third attended the meeting in the Wheeling park cosino in the afternoon. Had the meeting been held in town the speeches would have been heard by many more people. The railroaders make the claim that the attendance at the park was cut down by the inadequate service given by the motor line.

Huntington people, including employe of the Chesapeake & Ohlo repair shop of the Chesapeake & Ohio repair shops and workmen of the Ensign car works, traveled a longer distance to attend the demonstration than any other organization. They left home at 5 a. m., arrived here at 1 p. m.; departed at 11 p. m., and arrived at home Sunday at 10 a. m. The mileage they covered was 430 miles. They came, accompanied by, the famous Second Regiment band, and the Calumet Club, made up of young Republicans of Huntington, who belong to either one of the two military companies or one of the secret orders. Their drilling and novel evolutions in Saturday night's parade were a pleasing feature.

Going to the Park.

Going to the Park.

Some of the delegations marched direct to the Elm Grove motor station, on Sixteenth street, and were taken out to the park as fast as trains could be provided; but more than one-half of the visitors did not go out to the park. Those who did go were served with dinner in the casino restaurant. The Keyston-club, of Pittsburgh, was late in arriving in town and those who went out to hear the speeches, did not arrive until Mr Cowen had delivered more than half of

his address.

The casino began to fill shortly before
2 o'clock, and the crowd had reached
goodly proportions when Mr. J. F.
Townsend, of the Wheeling & Lake Eric Townsend of the Wheeling & Lake Erle road, called the assemblage to order. On the stage were seated a number of well known men. Among these were Presidents Cowen and Lynch; Vice President C. K. Lord, of the Baltimore President C. K. Lord, of the Baltimore & Onto Railroad Company: ex-United States Senator Johnson, N. Camden, of Parkersburg; Hon. W. P. Hubbard, of this ety; Hon. R. H. Brouse, of Pleasants county: Hon. J. B. Sommerville, of Wheeling; Major Ran Stainaker, national committeeman for West Virginia of the National Demoratic party; and many others.

In calling the meeting to order, Mr. Townsend introduced Mr. F. J. Stout, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie road, as chairman of the meeting. Mr. Stout last not time in introducing Hon. W. P. Hub-

chairman of the meeting. Mr. Stout lost no time in introducing Hon. W. P. Hub-bard, who read the open letter to the Wheeling sound money railreaders' club off Vice President and General Manager George A. Burt, of the Ohio River road. In the course of the letter, Mr. Burt

"You are not unmindful. I am sure, of the insidious efforts of one of the candidates for President, to array class dates for President, to array class
against class, and to teach those who
work for wages, to regard their employers as enemies, instead of friends,
and to engender an antagonism between them that is highly destructive
to the interests of both, and I am pleased
to note that no more intelligent citizenship has manifested itself in this cam-

its nominees. These companies, so far as practicable, have lent their aid and efforts in bringing about the defeat of the project to change our monetary system, and, especially, to prevent the change of our present standard of value. It is not the purpose of these companies to engage in the usual political controversies, that always precede our elections; their purpose, their end, and their aim is to facilitate transportation and to be entirely divorced from political controversies, or induencing in any manner, the result of our oft-recurring elections. It is foreign to the purposes of their organization to exercise the functions of government, but they are essentially business aggregations, whose property should have thrown around it the same protecting power of the law as that of the individual. For theirs is only the interpret of many individual.

uestion that confronts th with which to carry on his work to its final completion.

Rallroads in Bankcuptey.

The sources from which this supply is to come, are from banks, trust companies, savings banks, life insurance companies, and, to some extent, indiaround the security of their investment the interest matures. The principal of the bonds, together with the ligherest, is payable in gold of the standard weight and lineness. The payment of the principal and interest mentioned in the bonds, is secured by a mortgage over the railroad bed, all list real estate, rolling stock, and personal property of every kind, end there is always a provision in the mortgage, that if the interest coupons are not paid as they fall due, then the mortgage may be foreclosed, al-

while to meet its interest charges, the a foreclosure is inevitable, and bank-ruptry becomes a necessity.

"Those who have the preservation of money intrusted to their care by the wage earners and beneficiaries of estates, must view with alarm any attempt to depreciate the value of that money. These trust companies are guardians of orphans, and executors of estates bequeathed to widows and dependent relatives. They are also the trustees named in the mortgage given by the rallway companies, and becomes at once the financial representative and agent of both the rallway company that borrows, and the individuals whose money has been left with them for safe investment. And it is always a matter of the gravest importance to those whose means are invested in rallway properties, to maintain the credit of the company, and secure the just and full payment of its obligations, as they mature; and in defense of the trusts that have been committed to their hands, are mortally heards to reside the cores. been committed to their hands, are mor-ally bound to resist by all the forces at their command, evry attempt, whether made by individual greed, or govern-menatl policy, to wreck their enterprise, and to destroy the solvency of their se-curities.

Silver Monometalism. "As the interest on railway bonds must be paid in gold, in order to save the company from insolvency, it is es-sential to their welfare, that gold should the company from insolvency, it is establiated to their welfare, that gold should not go to a premium, or cease to circulate as a money in this country. If the declarations of the Chicago platform should become law, under existing conditions, the silver dollar would become any only circulating medium, except such paper cirrancy as would be based upon silver. The gold would cease to be our money of exchange, and would at mose go to such a premium, that it would creative two silver dollars to obtain one gold one. The carnings of railroads would all be paid in the cheaper silver dollar, and from these earnings, sufficient revenue must be obtained with which to pay its maturing interest charges, and the obligation would be upon every railroad company in the country to take two of the dollars earned by it, and buy one with which to pay its interest. A large proportion of the rail-way companies have great difficulty, even under our present financial system, to meet their interest charges, and if this burden should be doubled by the adoption of the paid propose their interest charges, and if this burden should be doubled by the adoption of the paid preat loss and suffering upon those whose interest is in uny manner connected with the building, or operating of refirmans.

"These are some of the considerations, which, in my hurible judgment, make it importally for every railroad in an in the sountry to oppose the election of Mr."

be paid the expenses of operating its. Then the interest on the bonds must be satisfied, while improvements and betterments of the line are always demanding large sums, all of which must come from its, earnings. After all expenses and charges of this character have been met, if there should romain any surplus, it is divided among the stockholders in the way of dividends. These dividends on the stock are always the last to be paid, and they consiliute the sole revenue to the holder of the stock, and it follows necessarily that whatever additional amount of money may be taken from the earnings, with which to purchase gold, in order to pay interest, must come from any surplus which may accrue for the holder of stock. If, then, it requires \$500,000 per annum IN GOLD to settle the interest on the bonded indebtedness and gold, should be it requires \$500,000 per annum in GOLD to settle the interest on the bonded indebtedness, and gold should go cut of circulation under the free colmage of silver, it would take from the company's earnings 1,000,000 silver dollars, to purchase the \$500,000 in gold. To pay this fixed charge, which, by the terms of the mottgage, can only be paid in gold, the extra \$500,000 in silver required for this purpose, must come out of the dividends, which should be justly appropriated to the stockholders, and at one blow would deprive them of the \$500,000 elvidend, the just reward upon the investment which they have made in the enterprise.

Results of Free Coinage. "It may be suggested that the net earnings under the free coinage of silver could be largely increased. This can ent classifications of roads, they do no charge to the full limit allowed by law yet any increase which might be deter mined upon, would be an additiona charge to the traveler and shipper which, of course, would meet with stren uous resistance from the public at large

conditions. But this would be imprac-ticable, unless the railroad could earn twice as much, and no one has the faint-est idea that if the free silverites should come into power, we would ever have any legislation to increase the earning capacity of the railroads; hence, the success of the Bryan party means the inevitable bankruptcy of the railroads, and the disorganization of railroad em-ployment."

ployment."
Mr. William Alexander, of Bridgeport,
Mr. William Alexander, of Bridgeport, introduced as the next speaker, President John K. Cowen, of the Baltimore & Ohlo, in a neat speech. Mr. Cowen was received with repeated cheers. He

President Cowen's Speech.

"Mr.Chairman and Fellow Railroad imployes:-Permit me to begin what I

"With this personal allusion, let me

to the boys who are here. Looking son that is correct to any are not you men who have come from engine and track to hear Mr. Lynch, and me, but the coerced person is myself. I made the promise a short time ago to come and I got up out of a sick bed last evening with the purpose of fulfilling that promise. I am the only coerced man in this town now. (Applause.) It comes with very bad grace from my friend Senator Jones, of Arkansas, and I can speak of him in that capacity, because he is a friend of mine, a state where they have not counted a vote for twenty years, (Laughter) to talk about railroads and other corporations coercing the employes. Just think of a man from Arkansas talking about coercion; and that following the throwing men who have come from engine and coereing the employes. Just think of a man from Arkansas talking about coerelon; and that following the throwing of rotten eggs at John G. Carlisle, one of the first citizens of Kentucky; the hooting and yelling and insulting of William L. Wilson, one of the first citizens of West Virginia, and the attempt to hoot down Bourke Cochran at St. Louis. That that class of people who are engaged in that sort of business should talk about a ralkoad man and men who work for corporations, and men who work for large individual employers, being coerced, is a piece of unmitigated impudence and nothing else. (Applause.) They know full well that is it not within the power of employers where there is such a thing as the Australian ballot to have anything like coercion. It is true that in Arkansas, where they have no form of civilized ballot at all, they might coerce, but in West Virginia and in states north of the Potomac and the Ohio they have us a rule a civilized method of voting that protects the caster of the ballot from any form of coercion if any form were desired.

The Right to Get Together.

was wise and proper for you to do this. (Applause.)

"They know what the railroad men of this country are. They are \$00,000 strong, and when McKindey is elected and business comes back to us with restored confidence, they will be a million strong, (Applause.) They are intelligent, they are fathful, they are bold, they are courageous, and being bold and courageous and intelligent, they know when their wages are attacked, they know when their company's interests are imperfiled, they know when the country's flag is sought to be taken down and the red flag of the commune and the black flag of the commune and the place of the condition of the substituted for national credit, private integrity, wages and our homes, (Applause.)

"Now, what is civilized society? Wha tinguished from barbarians and say ages? How are we better off than mar was in the primitive days? What ha sands of years to teach that notion of property and the right of property. "Thou shalt not steal," was thundered from Sinal and the men have been learn-ing to keep their hands off other peo-ples' property, until now, in civilized life no one thinks of taking the property of another, or if he does, the heavy ham that sit to administer justice, to enfor-

"As Mr. Edward Atkinson says, 'cow noney' is the oldest money. It was demonetized before the crime of '73 a good

monetized before the crime of '73 a good while. (Laughter and applause.) I haven't heard of any fellow yelling about the crime of demonetizing the cow. (Applause.) We speak of a pecuniary obligation. It was an obligation to be discharged by giving a cow. Men discharged their obligations by the then common medium. It was the best they had, rude and difficult, yet it was something; it was a thing of value. A cow would give milk, her body would furnish flesh, her skin would make shoes. It was a thing skin would make shoes. It was a thing was a thing of value. A cow would give milk, her body would furnish flesh, her skin would make shoes. It was a thing of value. Rude, primitive man had not learned the art of flat. He simply said: I think this is money, and it was money. He took something that had value. He took cows and they became the medium of exchange. It passed along from that form of money to others. Our early friends in New York used to trade with the Indians. What do you think they used as money in trading with the Indians and swapping among themselves? Why the Indians used beads that were ornaments, and so the clam shell fixed up into an ornament and strung on a string was called wampum. This little string of beads was money. You sold your beaver ekhas for so many strings of wampum, so much in beads, Well, there was a "Lankee came along in due time and in ented a lathe and started a free colnage of wampum. And the way he made beads and the way in which he got the other fellow's beavers was the cause of some of those Dutch stories of New York which read; "Our chests are full of worthless wampum and the Yankees have our good beavers." So wampum had to be, in the course of time, thrown aside. It did in the rude early stages of New York to swap with the Indians and act as money for trading for beads, but wampum had to pass away. selves? Why the Indians used beads that is to not within the power of Charles (Applause.) They know full well that is it not within the power of Charles (Applause.) They know full well that is it not within the power of Charles (Applause.) They know full well that is it not within the power of Charles (Applause.) The string of beads was money. The string of beads was money. The knows were on a silver basis, because fifteen once or cold. Although the law said the correct, but in West Virginia and it states north of the Potomac and the other ballot from any form of coercion if any to the ballot from any form of coercion if any to the large of the ballot from any form of coercion if any to the large of the ballot from any form of coercion if any to the large of the ballot from any form of coercion if any to the large of the ballot from any form of coercion if any to the large of the large of the ballot from any form of coercion if any to the ballot from any form of coercion if any to the large of the large

with various things. Olive oil has been used as money; tea has been used as money; almost every article that the human race uses or has used for anything at all that is for a useful purpose or ornamental purpose has been used for money. Leal was used for money; from was used for money in the old Spartan days; copper was used for money. You say to-day, I estimate a thing as worth so much. Why, I weighed it against copper. The story is told in an old Latin word, I put up copper against it. This is what estimate meant in the early days. It was their money, but as

mines the question of whether wampum

tized, lead and iron pass out of our currency and tobacco cease to be the medi-rency and tobacco cease to be the medi-um for paying railroad wages or for pay-ing for the products of the soll, of the farm. of the mine, or the manufacturer? Why, it is nothing but human experi-ence. That is what determines it. It is

lars' security, and when the bank fails complain that they don't get any divi-

appeal to-day.

"Now, what is that experience? Why are we for a goto standard? Why are we for a goto standard as against a debased silver standard? Let us go back a little bit to history. It is dry, yet at the same time to disuess any question of the same time to disuess any question or this kind you must know some dry

"Our fathers in 1792-Hamilton and Jefferson—looked over the list. Gold and silver were being used as money, and they found that it took fifteen ounces and they found that it took fifteen ounces of silver to Juy one ounce of gold in the market and therefore they made money—gold and silver—upon the ratio of fifteen to one; that is, the weight of a silver dollar was fifteen times the weight of a gold dollar. That is 15 to 1. That ratio you don't hear any more; its sacredness seems to have passed away. You have a new ratio, eixteen to 1. "Fifteen to one was the early ratio. Why was that selected? Why did we coin silver and gold and say fifteen ounces of silver and one ounce of gold shall be the same thing, pay just the same debt, buy the same amount of labor, buy the same amount of products? Why?

of labor in order that he might take it to the mint and have it coined into dollars, when he could get iffteen concess of silver that would cost less labor to do the same thing. The result was that gold left us and we were on a silver basis. And how curious a result occurred. Thomas Jefferson, who is supposed at one time to have belonged to the Democratic party before it became Populistic (laughter and applause) was President of the United States, and he stopped the colinage of silver dollars altogether. This great Democrat actually stopped the colings of our dollars diverselves. posed to worship. This country is stopped by the great founder of the Democratic party."

(At this point Mr. Cowen suspended to the point Mr. Cowen suspended to the

took seats in the hall.) What Thomas Jefferson Did. "I was saying that Jefferson, the fath-

er of the Democratic party committed the the silver dollar in 1806. Why did he do h? Why, the American dollar was about 2½ grains lighter than a Spanish about 2½ grains lighter than a Spanish dollar coined in the Spanish American states, and the American dollar circulated in Cuba and in the West Indias just exactly as the Spanish dollar circulated. Now mark you, the Spanish dollar circulated. Now mark you, the Spanish dollar has 2½ grains more silver in it; the American dollar 2½ grains less silver than the Spanish dollar. What does the American dollar do? That dollar will pay just as many debts in Cuba as the Spanish dollar. It just quietly took its flight to Cuba; the American mint was colning, dollars to go to Cuba. What became of the Spanish dollar? It came over here, went to the United States mint, and the fellow who brought them made 2½ grains on every dollar-one per cent. He turned Spanish dollars into American dollars and so that circulation went on and we didn't get any American dollars. We were just furnishing business for the buillen broker. This is a little historic circumstance showing how utterly impossible it is to control by law the operations of trade. A difference of one per cent was enough for the men who deal in money to take every one of the American dollars and send-them to Cuba and send every Spanish dollar over here and have them preclued at our mint and take it the preclued at our mint and take it the second and send-them preclued at our mint and take it. dollars and send-them to Cuba and send every Spanish dollar over here and have them recoined at our mint and take it back to Cuba. Jefferson says: This is fool business. We will just stop it, and there wasn't a dollar of it coined for thir-

ty years.
"Now, what was our condition? We

all this? Boy orators from the Platte? under Democratic lead with the grand old-Jackson and grand old Benton at the head deliberately adopted the gold standard sixty odd years ago and we are asked by the "Boy Orator of the Platte" to change it. (Laughter and applause.) Why should We Change !

"Now I am going to ask why should, we change it? That comes directly home to the specific arguments that I intend to address to this specific audience of railroad men. You have the gold dollar to-day. The paper you are paid in, that is the greenback, is exchangeable for gold. These treasury notes issued under the act of 1890, you can go to the treasury and get gold for. If it is a silver certificate, you can take it to the custom house of the United States and practically exchange it for gold. It is all upon a gold basis, and although the silver in the dollar is worth but about fifty-one cents to-day, the government is behind it and has equal to gold, and that promise, faith-fully performed by Grover Cicveland, is

(Applause.)
"Now why should you change it, you "Now why should you change it, you railroad men? You are asked to vote to vote to change it. Your wages are paid in money. You don't want the money except for the purposes of investing it in smething else. You no longer bide it in stockings. You don't put it in the chink of the house. If you have it to invest you take it to the savings bank or to other banks, or you put it into a home, or you buy those things which in civilized life we regard as necessary for the comforts of life. Now you are home, or you buy those things which in civilized, life we regard as necessary for the comforts of life. Now you are deliberately asked in this campaign by Bryan to declare that this country shall go back to a silver standard and get off the gold basis; that we shall now coin silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. You all know, for you have heard it told over and over again, that it takes about thirty-two ounces of silver to buy one ounce of gold.
"I am vice president of a silver com-

worth about ninety cents. It fell to fity-five and is down now to sixty-four. Everything has gone up in Mexico, everything that those people have to buy has gone up, but the wages? Oh, no! They stand exactly where they did, and he might have added that tallow candles were being melted upon the steam pipes for, the purpose of spreading them on the corn pone. (Applause, "You know it takes thirty-two ounces of silver to buy one of gold. You have

foliar. It is not honesty they are after.
They purpose to make a dishonest dolar. They purpose to declare that sixthe hey purpose to decire that the centre of the centre of sold, and they reduce the value of the dollar to fifty-one cents. Is that, good thing for you? (Cries of no.)

Raitimore & Ohio Pay Rolls.

"Let us get at it from your own pay rolls, your own personal experience. Worhers

Auxiously watch declining health of their daughters. So many are cut off by consumption in early years that there is real cause for anxiety. In the early stages, when not beyond the reach of medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore the quality and quantity of the blood and thus give good health. Read the following letter:

"It is but just to write about my daughter Cora, aged 19. She was completely run down, declining, had that tired feeling, and friends said she would not live over three months. She had a had

Cough

and nothing seemed to do her any good I happened to read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and had her give it a trial. From the After taking a few bottles she was com pletely cured and her health has been the best ever since." MRS. ADDIE PECK 12 Railroad Place, Amsterdam, N. Y.

"I will say that my mother has not stated my case in as strong words as I would have done. Hood's Sarsaparilla has truly cured me and I am now well.' Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, re-

enough to remember and others are not, but I have searched musty payerolls of the Baltimore

last days and they were increased only 11 per cent, while everything he had to buy was doubled, do you think that man would be insane enough to vote for Bryan how who wishes to debase his wages 50 per cent?
"Take appoiner class, the tomage conductors, freight conductors, who received \$50 per month in 1850. That continued until 1854, when they were made \$2 70, and then later they came to a higher rate of \$2 57 a day, but made 32 %, and them later they came to a higher rate of \$2.87 a day, but never reached 117 per cent increase of their expenses. Take the passenger hever reached 11 per cent increase of their expenses. Take the passenger engineers. You have their wages re-maining exactly the same during three years of the war and they never chang-ed until 1865 and in 1865 they advanced 27 per cent, while everything they had to buy had more than doubled.

calling in which you all are engaged-I say do you think that man who re

Purchasing Power of a Dollar. "I have here for example a

things. Take for example the pounds of bacon. In 1865 it would buy five pounds, it would buy in coffee eight pounds and more in 1860. It would buy three pounds in 1865. It would buy of tea, twenty-two ounces in 1869. It would buy ten ounces in 1865. Of called the coffee of they got eighteen yards in 1869, and co they got eighteen yards in 1860, and they got four yards in 1865. Of drillings they got twelve yards with a dollar in 1800, and got three yards in 1865. Sheetings the same way, carpets the same way, early sheet of the year of the war they was a same search of the war they received an increase varying from 11 to 50 per cent.

"I went through the street car pay rolls in Baltimord with exactly the same results. No change until 1865, and then only a slight advance. That is the affect of debased money. That is the affect of lowering the buying power of the dollar. That is what you mean by debasing money, getting a

to pay; just tell him how your wages remained the same for three years of the war, and then ask him whether with that experience you Baltimore & Ohio-all you railroad men anywhere are going to deliberately vote to cut your wages in two and ruin your families, your homes, your wives and childer. (Applause.)

"Not" from sound money railroad clubs! Why you would belie your intelligence, your courage, your fidelity to wife and home and family, if you didn't form sound money railroad men's clubs.

The Party Appeal.

The Party Appeal. "Oh, but you tell me 'my party.' Well, "On, but you tell me 'my party.' Well, I am a good Democrat. I am a McKinley Democrat this time. (Laughter and applause.) Why, it has passed beyond partisanship. Party isn't in it, to use a slang phrase. It is putrioitsm, it is home, it is life, it is bacon, it is everything, that you need. (Applause.) Sound money is essential and most essential to the men who work for wages, and especially to the ratiroad man, because as you have been told,, and as you know, how difficult it le for us to increase our rate. Why even this Boy Orator of the Platte had the audacity to state in his speech of acceptance that relived rates had not fallen as fast as other things. If there is anything that has gone out of sight, it is a railload rate. You can hardly find it, it is so little (Applause.) Why a half a mill, the twentieth part of a cent, a ton a mile, which which would be less than ten cents on a ton, because our average had is less than two hundred miles, would not only take us sout of the hands of receivers but would bring us out of debt and male us a dividend paying concern. So infinitesimal has they rate become, so small by the great forces that have driven it down and set them going lower. (Applause.) Not only that, but I have before me a little paper here which I receive very day, or a similar one, which gives the approximate carnings day by day. Here is one column which shows the increase, and here the next column shows the increase, and here the next column shows the increase, and here the next column shows the increase, and here the main line know, surprisingly well, notably east of Fairmost. We have been making how a grave had arm is from Pittsburgh to Cumberlandthe Pittsburgh Division—and that division, as you may know, is a gravepar of business to-day. Coke ovens had manufactories are idie. Why? And bemanufactories are idie. I am a good Democrat. I am a McKinley Democrat this time. (Laughter and

Is the One True Blood Parifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.